8/7/97

```
?ds

Set     Items   Description
S1        229   (FREE (2N) POOL?)
S2          2   S1 (S) (ENTRY OR ENTRIES)
S3       1672   (STOR??? (3N) REQUEST?)
S4          0   S1 (S) S3
S5          2   S3 (S) (AFTER (2N) ACCEPT??? (3N) REQUEST?)
S6          1   S1 AND S3
S7         52   (PLAC??? (3N) REQUEST?) (5N) (QUEUE? OR BUFFER?)
S8          0   S7 (S) (AFTER (2N) ACCEPT????)
?
```

2/K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
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... headers and blocks in a local free list rather than returning them to the system **pool** via **free** ; malloc will not be called unless the free list is empty. If you do keep...

...you may be able to do clever error recovery when malloc fails by freeing some **entries** on the free list and then retrying the malloc (code that could be used to...

2/K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
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... the application exits Proc1 and RETURNs to MainProg. The space isn't available to the **free** **pool** --it's still part of the V area and can only be used by other...

...22-byte entry in the memory variable table contains a pointer to a block of **free** **pool** space. In the case of arrays, this space contains a table like the memory variable table. For each element in the array, there's an **entry** in the table that takes up 14 bytes (see Fig. 3).
The formula used to...

...an array element is released, the space used by its data is returned to the **free** **pool** . When the entire array is released, the data and array table space are returned to the **free** **pool** . The 22-byte **entry** in the memory variable table is released for other variables as soon as the program...of macro-created variables, Clipper works around this by allocating a 16-byte block of **free** **pool** space and treating it as though it were the symbol table **entry** (Fig 4).
In the example below, y is created using a macro: x = "y" &x...
?

5/K/1 (Item 1 from file: 351)
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...Abstract (Basic): The storage control apparatus contains a **request** stacks for **storing** the access **requests** . A stack selecting circuit selects a **request** stack by **accepting** the access **requests** one **after** another and for **storing** the access **request** . A priority determining circuit selects the access **request** **stored** in said **request** stack in order of priority and makes access to main storage unit in response to...

5/K/2 (Item 2 from file: 351)
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...Abstract (Equivalent): PAR, ADR) respectively associated with a request, the data units to be transmitted being entered, **after** a **request** has been **accepted** , in each case into a buffer memory (IBUF) of the central control unit (ZCU) which...

...value again as a result of forwarding of the data units associated with an accepted **request** and **stored** in the buffer memory (IBUF...